EXHIBIT F

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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
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4	R.W., individually, by and : CIVIL ACTION
5	through his parent and natural : Guardian Sarah Williams, and :
6	SARAH WILLIAMS, individually, :
7	Plaintiffs, :
8	V :
9	DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, et al.
1.0	: Defendants.: NO. 05-662 (KAJ)
11	
12	Wilmington, Delaware
13	Thursday, November 10, 2005 at 9:00 a.m. PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING
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15	BEFORE: HONORABLE KENT A. JORDAN, U.S.D.C.J.
16	
17	APPEARANCES:
18	LAW OFFICES
19	BY: PATRICIA MCHALE O'NEILL, ESQ.
20	Counsel for Plaintiff
21	DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
22	BY: CRAIG ROMOND FITZGERALD, ESQ. Deputy Attorney General
23	Counsel for Delaware Defendants
24	Design D. Coffiger
25	Brian P. Gaffigan Registered Merit Reporter

need to do. That's an important right that RW has been deprived.

If this were simply a case of the mother dictating what education he needed, I certainly wouldn't even be here. It's not that. It's why wasn't I told what I needed to be told when I needed to be told. And, sir, I am personally -- and then I will be quiet -- offended beyond ever that I could imagine, to have an attorney stand up here and tell me when I got into a case.

THE COURT: All right. Well, you can save us all time and emotional angst. Please don't be offended.

I'm sure none was intended and it's not material to the decision.

MS. O'NEILL: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right?

MS. O'NEILL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now, we've been together four and-a-half hours. And this is in addition to many many many hours that obviously have been expended by

Ms. Williams, by the school district officials, by State

Board of Education personnel and community leaders. It's been pointed out Mr. Street is here. He has been active in education in this community for years. A lot of people spent a lot of time, a lot of effort, a lot of energy and not incidently a lot of money because there are funds

being expended by the school district in terms of lost productivity of their employees and lawyers that they've hired, lawyers that the State Board of Education has hired, certainly Ms., O'Neill's skills are not free. They're acquired at cost and expense to her and it's a matter of no small moment that she has spent time briefing and arguing and presenting evidence here.

And so I'm left, after all this time, deeply saddened at the waste because it is a waste. I'm denying this motion for preliminary relief and I'm not going to wait to give you a written opinion on it. I'm going to try to give you my reasons now because if past performance is any predictor of future behavior, there will be an appeal of this, which is something that can happen. I'm denying this relief and you can take it to the Third Circuit if you want and, like I said, every decision point has been taken up, from what I can tell in this matter and I'd like you to have the chance to do that if you feel you need to immediately. Because if there is one thing everybody seems to agree on and that I wholeheartedly agree with, it's that Reginald Williams deserves and ought to be in school.

This can't be right. It can't be healthy. It can't be good for a boy 13 or 14 years old to be at home and not at school. There is a reason why we have educational opportunities for our kids. And those educational

opportunities are not strictly focused on the academic.

They are focused as well on socialization and behavioral questions.

Now, I don't for a second discount the strength of the conviction that Ms. Williams has that the decision ill founded. That is, it wasn't the right idea to send her son to Compass. And I want to emphasize that is not what this hearing is about. And if anybody thought that was what this hearing was about, I want to disabuse you of this. I'm not here to pass a judgment on the quality of your decision about what is good or not good for your son, Ms. Williams.

Nor am I here to say whether or not the school district touched every base within their own regulations. The question is not did they do everything right by their own book. It's whether, at this hearing, you made out a case for preliminary injunctive relief and in the broader case whether due process, whether it was applicable, if it were applicable, was met. That is all there is before me.

As a parent, I have experienced my own frustration on occasion with school issues. So I repeat, I'm not unsympathetic to the depth of feeling that a parent can have when they feel like these school officials, they're not hearing me. They don't understand. They don't appreciate that I know my son or daughter and I want them to follow my lead on this.

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But I reiterate, the question before me is did you meet the four-pronged test for preliminary injunctive relief? And the answer to that is no.

The first piece of that test is probability of success on the merits. Not adequately answered in briefing or here today is the point made by the school district that an alternative placement does not implicate due process rights as an expulsion does. Cases are cited. I'll note in particular that there is a -- give me a moment -- a case entitled Novars vs. San Marcos Consolidated Independent School District, an Eleventh Circuit case from 1997. is a case, Levi Waln v Todd County School District, an Eastern District of Louisiana case which makes the point directly that unlike the issue in Goss when we're talking about alternative placement and not expulsion, we're not talking about a denial of that property interest in education because the education is still available albeit in a setting that the parent or the child might not particularly want.

It's still available. And I have no evidence at this juncture other than Ms. Williams understandable concern about hearing people swear in the halls and acting up in the halls of the Compass School which she would not eagerly send her son into, that that Compass School could not have provided an adequate and appropriate alternative placement

for her son. Not the one you wanted perhaps on the plaintiffs' side, but nevertheless, one that would have satisfied the property interest in an education. And so there is not a likelihood of success on the merits here because at that first point, whether or not he has a right to due process prior to alternative placement, I believe that the school district had it right.

Even if that were not true, however, on this preliminary record, it appears to me that there was notice provided on the 19th of November. I look at Plaintiffs' Exhibit 3 which states the student is scheduled for an alternative placement meeting and it lists the dates, December 2nd and December 13th.

Ms. Williams went to both of those meetings. She is obviously an articulate woman, smart, experienced in dealing with the resolution of disputes. She has been a union representative and understands how to figure out what rights are and how to address rights and that is her background and experience. And I believe based on the testimony that the custom and practice in the school district is to send a Code of Conduct home with every student at the beginning of the school year. That it's more likely than not a Code of Conduct went with Reginald Williams at the beginning of the school year.

That even if no Code of Conduct were shown to

her, that it was available to her on the Internet during that time and based on on the record evidence I have, including printouts from a computer in September, from the Newark High School site, that a person of Ms. Williams ability, intelligence knew how to get on the Internet and look to see what the Code of Conduct said, if that was of dramatic importance to her decision making.

In any event, it's unrebutted when she went to the second meeting on the 13th she had brought with her character witnesses for her son. That she brought an advocate who is well known and respected in the community for his understanding of education and educational issues. It seems on this preliminary record more likely than not that she understood that what that notice she got on November 19th said, that is, you are going to talk about alternative placement, where your kid is going to go to school, was going to be discussed. And it was discussed.

And then there are follow-up meetings after that. So even if due process rights were implicated, on the record before me, it looks like they were satisfied and that therefore there is not a likelihood of success on the merits.

I think it's key that I make the following statement as well. There is no showing of irreparable harm. We're talking what should happen to Reginald going forward.